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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES. PATLY DISPATCH, One Year DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter. 200
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DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 5 m*ths. 2 50 DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 month 90 men where those wires are permitted.

Recents per week, or including Sunday edition, at Recents per week. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1889. THE EXPOSITION'S PUNDS. The statement of Mr. S. S. Marvin that the Exposition still has to pay \$150,000 on its buildings will cause surprise among those who understood from the announcements prior to the opening of the exhibition that all the money had been raised either by subscriptions or by loans. However that may be, the public will

readily agree that after the demonstration an infinite factor. that has been made of the possibilities of such an institution it must not be permitted to be hampered by debt. Not only has the Exposition itself vielded a large revenue, which will be used in improving the attractions for the future, but the increased busifatal possibility hanging over them. ness which it has brought to certain leading interests in the city has been very large. TWO SIDES TO THE CASE. With such success under the difficulties

prompt a ready response to all the needs of the Exposition Society. It is practically certain that the Exposition will possess greatly enhanced attractions next year, and bring a much larger business to this city. The mere instinct of pecuniary profit should make Pittsburg quick to see that its work is not hampered by insufficiency in its resources.

which attended the recent show, the gains

that are to be secured for the tuture should

TIGHT MONEY PREDICTIONS.

The tightening of the money market in New York was one of the leading features of business during the past week; and its significance is emphasized by the declaration of leading banking houses that rates as high as 15 to 25 per cent may rul between now and January 1. As these are excessive rates, the change from the old condition of monetary ease is marked. The causes probably include an undue spread among the speculators of Wal street and the outward movement of gold, caused by large purchases of foreign goods and the expenditures of American travelers abroad. There is no reason why this stringency should affect other interests than the speculative ones. The separation has been somewhat clearly preserved, between legitimate rates will probably prevent the stringency from being felt by legitimate trade. In the meantime, a little squeezing of the inflation out of Wall street will not harm the country

YANKEE AND SOUTH AMERICAN.

Some of the many differences of temperament, habits and constitution, which have to be understood and adjusted before we can establish close relations with our South American cousins, are doubtless involved in the statement that the delegates on the South American excursion are worn out with banqueting and sight-seeing before the trip is half finished.

The South American is generally credited with a disposition to take life easily. He is even charged by his detractors with a tendency toward indolence. Without accepting that impeachment, it may be believed as no demerit that he likes to get all the sleep necessary to recuperate his fatigue, that he takes time to fully digest his meals, and that when he sees a new thing he prefers to be sure that he has seen it all before flying off to something new.

Such peculiarities of our visitors might have been worth taking into consideration in planning a trip for their entertainment. Instead of organizing it to suit the deliberate and slow-going Spanish-American character, it seems to have been taken for granted that our visitors would at once adapt themselves to the Yankee customs of riding all night on the sleeping cars; of whirling through a dozen factories of a manufacturing town in a single day, with a superficial glance at a hundred things each of which might require hours of study for them to comprehend; and of then sitting all the evening ruining their digestion with banquets and listening to speeches which few of them unstand and which those few discover to be exactly the same in all cases.

When we come to reflect on the differences of nationality and habit, we need not be surprised that the nation's guests fail to take kindly to a trip built upon the most aggravated Yankee plan of dash and hurry. Perhaps too, upon thinking it all over, we may not find our respect for them lessened by the fact that they are tired of the attempt to crowd six months sightseeing into three weeks.

LOGIC FOR THE CORPORATIONS.

The amiable and disinterested Oil City Derrick is pleased to approve the position of THE DISPATCH that a popular boycott against the natural gas companies of the Northwestern Pennsylvania towns is not the right method of regulating charges; but its disapproval is visited upon us for assuming "that the corporation must always be wrong, and that those who oppose it must always be right."

Since our cotemporary's tender susceptibilities on behalf of the corporations are so harrowed up by the supposed injustice, it is worth while to state that THE DISPATCH did not pass any judgment on the rates of the gas companies involved in this dispute for two reasons: First, that it had no exact information as to the rates charged; and second, that it did not deem that question important in the point it was discussing. What it did point out was that whether rates were high or low, the system of boyootts and strikes, being the inevitable result of combination, was not the just or natural my to regulate charges for public services. But when the sensitive advocate of the

rumous on account of the wasted capital nized value? in the way of duplicating plants, it is principally successful in demonstrating the large amount that it does not know about it did not take it for granted, as it invariably slates. does that every proposition to preserve competition in the gas supply means a new system of pipes for every competing gas producer, it might be able to bring to the discussion at least a primary knowledge of

preserved. If the Derrick's claim that competition in the natural gas business is impossible, had to be accepted, it would go far toward demonstrating that combination on the part of the producers, with its attendant strikes and boycotts, is their only means of self protection.

the means by which competition might be

AGAINST OVERHEAD WIRES.

The convention of fire engineers, as will be perceived by our local columns, has joined in the general protest against over head electric light wires, and has adopted some very stringent resolutions concerning the course which the heads of fire departments should take in refusing to work their

When we reflect upon the facts in the case, we can hardly disapprove even this radical action. The obstruction which the ordinary electric wires interpose to the operations of the firemen in city districts has long been recognized. By itself it should have been sufficient to secure the prompt removal of the wires. But when to that trouble is added the presence of the electric light wires, which as soon as they are cut to permit the firemen to go to work, may turn every wire in the vicinity into an instrument of death, the danger is multiplied by

The dangers of a fireman's work are great enough without having the hazard of death by electric shock added to them. The fire engineers are right in protesting that they should not be expected to work with that

It may be all right for the United States to undertake the preservation of order and the punishment of crime among the guanoworkers on islands unclaimed by other countries; but if it does so, it should either provide for maintaining impartial justice at the location of the works or should take care that it does not act without hearing both sides of the case. The report that United States war vessels are on the watch for the ships in which the Navassa rioters are coming home, with the intention of putting them in prison as soon as they reach land, impartiality.

Two stories of the Navassa riots have been old; and so far as the public can judge that of the workmen sounds altogether the most probable. That of the company assigns neither cause for the outbreak nor explanation of its cessation. That of the workmen states that the outbreak was caused by abuse and violence on the part of the em- Books of Ancient Date and an American ployers, and that it was quelled by the moderate men among the workmen. The United States should remember that if it is its duty to punish disorder among laborers it is no less its duty to protect workingmen against abuse by employers. It should also be sure when it imprisons workingmen for riot, that real justice does not require the business and the business gambles, of late | imprisonment of the people on the other side years; and the Treasury purchases of bonds | for the violence which provoked the riot.

SMALL-SIZED CRITICISM.

There is a large amount of unnecessary and misplaced silliness in the intimations of certain papers, that Henry M. Stanley is doing something discreditable if the report is true that he is gathering up a large amount of ivory, and bringing it to the coast. The purchase of ivory in the interior of Africa is perfectly legitimate commerce. It is to open up that trade and make it take the place of the barbarous treffic in human flesh that Stanley's great achievements in exploration have been performed. That he has never, heretofore, permitted himself to be drawn aside from the attainments of greater objects is no reason why, on this occasion, when he has performed his work of relieving Emin Bey, he should not take the opportunity of making some profit out of honest trade, either for himself or for these who fitted out his expedition. The story may be true or false; but if it is true no man with a heart in him will begrudge Stanley a fortune out of his avory trade.

WHATEVER doubts there have been as to the existence of one personal devil, the Chicago revelations seem to leave it beyond question that the Western center of trade is supplied with a large number of him.

Ture New York Press breaks out in an appeal to the New Yorkers to put up the eash for the Exposition in a single day. New York ought to do that; but considering the number of days it has taken her to prepare a plan for beginning to get ready to put up, the reasonable expectation will be that it will take her about as many days as it has to put up the Graut monument fund. That number of days, as the country is aware, is still unreckoned.

THE outbreak of fever among Yale College students from lack of exercise, reverses all the usual ideas of life at the leading colleges. But perhaps the fever-stricken students belong to the set that studies.

THE assertion of prominent New York banking houses that money will probably rule from 15 to 25 per cent between now and the 1st of January, indicates either that the New York speculators have been spreading far too much sail, or that the New York bankers want to get a big slice of the revival of trade. Possibly both are true,

IT seems to be pretty well settled that the country will have a new prayer book in 1892. In the meantime a great deal of good may be obtained from a sincere and earnest study of the ideas contained in the old one.

ANARCHISTS who hiss the flag and talk of revolution are dangerous elements; but the way to suppress them is to make sure that no great corporations are permitted to defy the laws, and combinations of wealth allowed to burden the public. If we have no privileged wealthy class, revolution will have no meat to feed upon.

WHY does not New York solve the problem of electrical execution by turning her murderers loose, and making them walk down the streets and locate the electric light wires?

IF it be true, as numerous esteemed co temporaries are assuring the public, that the lands which have just been obtained from the Chippewa Indians are "worth not less than pical monopoly combination proceeds to \$60,000,000, is it entirely creditable to the old the regular corporate argument people of the United States to obtain the

against competition, to the effect that it is property at less than a title of the recog-

THE slate, at present, is to divide the Speakership and head of the Committee on the methods by which competition in the Ways and Means between Reed and Mcnatural gas supply might be preserved. If Kinley. But time is a great breaker of

> THE report that there is to be a combination to put up the price of champagne, arouses the opposition of the bright New York Evening Sun. The Sun does not propose to have the regular tipple of its staff interfered with

NEW YORK dissipation has been carried forward to ultimate result; and money is now on a habitual tight.

FATHER McTigne's Children's Total Abstinence Society ought to do a good work on the Southside. May it accomplish all that is expected of it in inducing temperance among children of a larger growth.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

ERASTUS WIMAN has contributed \$100 to the fund for a monum ent to Horace Greeley. THE Prince of Wales is said to be suffering from Bright's disease. It is reported that the extension of his trip to Egypt is recommended

by his physicians. THE Hon. R. M. McLane, formerly Minister to France, has offered his services as a stump-speaker to the Democratic State Committee of Maryland for this fall's campaign.

A LONDON cable says that it is estimated that C. P. Huntington will have to pay \$10,000,-000, in dowry and settlement of debts, to Prince Hatzfeldt, who is to wed his daughter. JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD looks none the vorse for his exciting experience in California.

It troubles him, however, and he discourages all allusions to it. His friends understand that he is to speak of it first. DR. FABIAN FRANKLIN has been advanced to the associate professorship of mathematics at the Johns Hopkins University, to succeed Prof. W. E. Story, who has resigned to become professor of the same branch at Clark Uni-

versity, in Massachusetts. MRS. HARRISON is the first mistress of the White House since Mrs. Hayes' time who really supervises the entire domestic machinery. She has the whole of it well in hand, from the cellars to the attic. She goes over the most of it every day. Both the President and Mrs. Harrison are early risers, and the day's work

gets started by 8 o'clock. BRONSON HOWARD recently remarked: "I suppose that I write a whole play about three times from beginning to end, but in doing so I copy many whole scenes unchanged. Certain parts of the play I may write six times before it suits me. Nowadays I begin at the beginning of a play when I come to write it after having arranged the outline. I used to begin with any scene that I felt like writing at the time. I allow six months at least to go by after produc-

ing one play before I begin another." MR. FRANCIS LOOMIS, eldest son of the late Prof. Loomis, of Yale, who has been in New Haven for the last two weeks, will soon return indicates a need of remembering the duty of to Europe. Mr. Loomis is an invalid and spends most of his time in travel. He expects to spend the winter in Cairo, Egypt. Mr. Henry Loomis, his brother, who is settled in Seattle, W. T., who is also in New Haven, will remain some time longer to assist in the settle-ment of his father's estate, under the will of

SOME RARE OLD VOLUMES.

Map of 1514. From the Athensum.]

Among the many discoveries of unique copies of books that have occurred during the last 20 years only, I can call to mind several that have come within my own limited experience, as, for example, an edition of the "Sarum Missal," dated 1487, and printed not by but for Caxton: the existence of such a book would have been treated as visionary had it been suggested before its discovery in an old Shropshire library. Then, again; who would have believed in the existence of a map of the world engraved on copper, and dated 1514, with the name of America marked upon it till M. Tees because. America marked upon it, till M. Tross brought it to light?—the earliest map of the kind having previously been supposed to be that printed at Vienna in 1821.

It is but a few years since the British Museum acquired an edition of the prayer book of 1549, printed in small quarto size for the use of the clerk or leader of the congregation, must have been printed in thousands, y one copy is known now to exist, and un recent discovery a suggestion of the existence of such an edition would have been treated with ridicule. Then, again, the Edinburgh edition of Shakespeare's
"Venus and Adonis," printed about 1621, and
the Bay psalm book, printed at Boston, New
England, in 1651—who would have suspected
the existence of such books till they actually

ppeared? I would urge persons of bibliographical tastes and knowledge who have access to libraries in old country houses and mansions, or, indeed, any collection of old books that have lain unnoticed and unexamined, to keep their eyes open for I feel sure that the tracts of Columbus and Vespucius must have been printed by English typographers, and may yet be discovered. Nor is it only in old undisturbed libraries that Not is it only in the distance notaries that hibliographical rarities may occur, for it is but a few years since that a folio edition of Julyan Notary's "Lives of the Saints" was purchase t a marine store dealer's in Camden Town fo s 6d and afterward sold for £200. Especia os of and arterward soft for Look. Especial notice should be given to volumes of tracts, for it was a habit of our ancestors to bind together thin pieces by the dozen, and it is only a keen and skilled eye that will detect the presence of the grain of wheat among the chaff.

BIG GAME IN PIKE COUNTY

A Bear Trees a Clerk and is Slain by

Hunting Party. BELVIDERE, N. J., October 20 .- A party of sportsmen from this place had an exciting adventure in the woods of Pike county recently. The party consisted of Councilman McMutrie County Clerk Theodore P. Hopler and Matt Raisley and Stephen Douglass, two old hunters. Raisley and Stephen Douglass, two old hunters.
They left on Monday for Porter's Lake, intending to spend the time in fishing. On Thursday, when all the party except County Clerk Hopler were on the lake, a large deer came to the water's edge. Hopler had nothing but a shotgun, but fired, wounding the deer. He gave chase and, after tramping a mile, found the deer badly wounded. He fired both barrels, and the deer fell but just as he was about chase, and, after tramping a mile, found the deer badly wounded. He fired both barrels, and the deer fell; but, just as he was about to capture his prize, he heard a growl, and looking around, saw a large black bear. He was unarmed, and according to his story, scared, and so at once broke for the camp. The whole party at once started in pursuit of the larger game, armed with shotguns loaded with buckshot. They found the deer, partly eaten, and after a short time came up to the bear in a buckshot. They found the deer, partly eaten, and after a short time came up to the bear in a clump of swampy land. This they surrounded, and, walking toward the center, expected to pour a concentrated fire into old bruin.

Hopler was the first man to sight the game, and at once fired. Bruin was struck and immediately made for the County Clerk, who, calling for help, took refuge in a tree. The whole party then surrounded when another his hear can

for help, took refuge in a tree. The whole party then approached, when another big bear came on the scene. This so startled the sportsmen that they at once beat a hasty retreat, but not until they poured a volley into the bear having the clerk up the tree. This animal they killed, and, after recovering from fright, came and took the carcass away. The party returned here to-day with the bear and 191 pickerel, weighing 325 pounds, 58 pheasants and 24 brace of woodcock.

Fortunes That Were Lost

From the Washington Post.; The daily papers last week related the incilent of a well-known resident of Pierre, Dak., who sold a 100-acre tract on the outskirts of the town for a song and now digs in the streets of a city he might have owned. The records of the land office are filled with such incidents. They will show that men who took up land in the nighborhood of the rapidly-growing cities of the West have sold it for almost nothing and suffer in poverty for their lack of foresight.

A Mecca for the Weary.

From the Chicago Tribune. In Rushville, Ill., it is said there has not bee a game of baseball played this year. Rushville may look for a rush of wild-eyed refugees next year from other towns and cities in this base ball stricken country that will make her hair tand on end.

An Extraordinary Classification From the Philadelphia Press. In awarding pensions there is a classification known as "Original Widowa." As if there could be a widow who was not original!

Chicago's World's Fair prospects are now as brilliant as a room full of red-headed girls.

THE CRITIC.

The Romance of Dollard and Its Canadian Features-A Reminiscence-An Educational Tendency Toward the Deminion Alaska, Our New Eldorado-Points From n Trip Down the Danube-Other Writ-

All the magazines, no doubt, have readers who let the serials go by with leaves uncut. They object to listening to the story-teller who regularly stops in the most interesting places and goes away to stay a month. Such readers of the Century Magazine are just now to be congratulated. Because, if they had cut the leaves, they would have read Mrs.Catherwood's story, "The Romance of Dollard" (the Century Company, H. Watts & Co.). And, having already read it, they could not sit down, as son of us can, and put their feet upon the fender and have the felicity of reading it for the first

time. Still, it is worth reading twice.
"The Romance of Dollard" is a new book, by new writer, with a new hero and a new heroine, and a new plot, and with its scene in a new country. Mrs. Catherwood has discovered Canada. It is not a little remarkable that the New France of the seventeenth century should so long have escaped the notice of the novelist so long have escaped the nonce of the noveles. Because here are all the conditions of romance. Two hundred years ago Canada was still in the days of the middle ages feudalism, chivalry, priests, martyrs, fair ladies, fierce barbarian chiefs, civilization and savagery in strong con-trast—this is the very stuff out of which ro-mance is woven. And these were the elements of society in that new France which Franci Parknam has made alive again in his histories and in the midst of which the people of "Th Romance of Dollard" live. This story is as re freshing as a journey into an untraveled

"Mademoiselle, you like cabbage, is it no

"Yes, monsieur," responded Louise, "with out lifting her eyes.
"Cabbage is a very good vegetable. Do you wish to be married?

"I, in fact, wish it myself. When you go as

soldier, you don't want a wife. But when you settle down en censive, then, mademoiselle, it is convenient to have a woman to work and to help dig."
"Have you a house and farm, monsieur?"

murmured Louise.

Jacques spread his hands, the cap pendant from one of them.
"I have the island of St. Bernard under my seignior, mademoiselle. It is a vast estate, al-most a league in extent. Do you ever drink

brandy, mademoiselle ?"
"I, monsieur! Never in my life?" "That must be a good thing in a woman ommented Jacques, with a nod of satisfaction "Are you at all lazy or thriftless, monsieur he demure girl took her turn to inquire. "'No, mademoiselle. I make my clothes do year after year. And had you seen the frozen

fish and eels, the venison, the cabbage, the beets and onions I stored in our cellar for winter, you would not ask if I am lazy.'

Louise smiled her bashful approval upon him, and said in explanation :
"I should not like a thriftless, lazy husband." "'Mademoiselle, we are cut out of the same caribou skin, and match like a pair of mocca

sins. Shall we go to the notary? 'If you will, monsieur '" So they were wed. This was in the marriage narket of Quebec, in the year 1660. A ship had just come in from France; and His Maj-esty, Louis XIV., had freighted it with a most acceptable cargo for his lonesome subjects who were colonizing Canada. The ship bore by way of burden a large com-pany of venturesome French maidens who had volunteered to brighten the skies of this new world, and to take a hand in its hard work, also, by marrying the settlers. The precious freight was unloaded in the marriage market. And here the stout Jacques

found the demure Louise.

And here, too, Jacques' master, Adam Dollard, who had come in to look on at the mar-riage market, found Louise's mistress, Claire Laval, who also had come to see what the mar riage market was like. Thus begins "The Romance of Dollard."

In that same year, 1660, the battle of the Pass of Thermopyles was fought in Canada; the armies of Xerxes were armed with tomahawks lecked out with warpaint: a of Leonidas was Adam Dollard. The Five Nations had made up their mind

palefaces into the deep sea. It came into the heart of Adam Dollard that a company of heroes with stout hands and strong courage might save New France. His plan was not to wait till the invasion came, but to go out to meet it. And so it came to pass that the van of the invading army met an impediment. Beside the rapids o the Long Sant, "behind a picket fence" by way of fort, 17 Frenchmen, 4 Algonquins and 1 Hu ron stood in the face of 700 Indians, and for hours held them at bay. It was a piece of splendid heroism. There is nothing finer in all the stories of adventure. Of course the heroes met the fate which befell the Spartans, but Dollard's plan succeeded. He had taught the Iroquois such a lesson about the valor of the French that they hurried back afraid. The in

vasion was abandoned and Canada was saved.

Thus the "Romance of Dollard," which began n the marriage :market of Quebec, ended be hind that fatal palisade beside the rapids of Mrs. Catherwood has taken this fine hero out history, and found a heroine meet for him

in her own imagination, and thus, adding love to bravery, has made this charming story. The people in it are all interesting, the lights and shadows have just the right depth in them, and the tragedy, without a trace of somberness moves to its end as gaily as ever the young knights in the other France across the water went out to fight.

It is to be hoped that Mrs. Catherwood will keep on making discoveries in this unfamilia

The truth is that we know almost as little about the romantic possibilities of Canada as Daniel Webster knew about the financial possi-bilities of the West. "What do we want," said Webster, "with this vast, worthless area-this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts and shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ver hope to put these great deserts, or those endless mountain ranges, impenetrable, cov-ered to their very base with eternal snow? What can we hope to do with the northern coast-a coast of 3,000 miles, rock-bound, cheer less, uninviting, and not a harbor on it? use have we for this country?"

That was not so very long ago, either, The only part of the United States of which ve can make such wild affirmations now is our province of Alaska. And probably there are but few of us who can consistently throw stones at Webster. For who is there who has not

thought of Alaska as a skating park? Mr. Maturin M. Ballou, however, who has been almost everywhere, and seen almost everything and written delightfully about all his journeys, has come back from Alaska and brought a book with him, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co, publish and H. Watts & Co, have for sale, and which is named "The New Eldo, rado," that expresses Mr. Ballou's idea of our

great national refrigerator.

Alaska is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by British Columbia, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Behring Strait and the North Pacific. Itils as big as the British Islands and France and Spain put together, with several other Euro pean countries thrown in to fill up. It is as big as 71 States of Massachusetts. If it were set over on our Atlantic coast it would reach from Maine to Florida. The islands which are a part of it stretch out so far to sea that the city which stands in the center between the eastern and western boundaries of the United States is San Francisco.

It cannot be denied that there is ice Alaska. Nevertheless, it is true that the cli-mate of Southern Alaska is as comfortable as the climate of Pennsylvania. The winters at Sitks are milder than the winters at Boston Mr. Ballou has great faith in the commercial future of Alaska. He speaks of the seal inter ests, and gives an interesting account of the seal fisheries. Seal fishing, he says, is no more "fishing" than the driving of sheep is. The seals come on shore. The men get between them and the water. They are driven up to them and the water. They are driven up to the warehouses, and there relieved of their valuable skins. The lumber supply is almost inexhausible. Alaska promises to become the great American shippard. There is a great trade in turs of many kinds. There are codfish beyond computation. There is copper and

magnetic fron and coal, and fine marble and

Mr. Ballon suggests that the ambitious Alp ine climber would do well to leave those slight elevations, and come out and attempt Mt. St. Elias. As for the natives of Alaska, they seem to be in great need of "Bibles, spelling books

and soap."

It is too bad that there are no pictures in "The New Eldorado," and no map. The only picture is the representation of a totem-pole on the corner. Mr. Ballou ought to carry a Kodak camera with him. However, he has such a delightful faculty of seeing just the things which we would like to see, and telling us exactly the things which we want to know about them, that one hardly misses the pict-

"The New Eidorado" has for its sub-title "A Summer Trip to Alaska." Mr. Theodore Child took his summer journey in quite another diner Holidays. (Harper & Bros., J. R. Weldin & Co.) The Summer Holidays begin with a jour ney "Down the Danube to Constantinopie," and end with a holiday on the rivers of France. Mr. Child travels our beaten tracks, but he cares little for the conventional "sights." He has an eye for the picturesque always, whether in river or mountain, and sees things as an artist sees them. He tells us about the pictures in the galleries, and how the houses are built, and how the windmills loom up against the sky, and the colors of peoples' dresses. Mr. Ballou travels like a tourist, with his eyes open and clear and his note book ready, and a good, common sense judgment to guide him through the difficulties of selection. Mr. Child travels like an artist and a man of letters. Madame de Stael held that "traveling is one of the saddest pleasures of life." That, however, depends upon the traveler. Mr. Ballou and Mr. Child not only enjoy traveling, but they make us enjoy it too, One of the places which Mr. Child visited was

the "Grand Chartreuse." It is a strong con-trast after this new land of Alaska to be set climbing up that bleak mountain which the good St. Bruno chose for his retreat, and to get within the walls of that ancient monastery where the day passes still, just as it did 500 years are. Men keep the same hours, and sing years ago. Men keep the same hours, and sing the same chants, and wear the same dress, and observe the same hard fasts and vigils as their preaecessors, for now these hundreds upon hundreds of years. When the porter opens the gate he ushers you into the middle ages. Mr. Child's description of the midnight service, where the monks in white and black, each with his lantern, chant the psalms and litanies of the hour, is one of the best things in the book. As for the famous Chartreuse liquor, Mr. Child says that it is the most diabolic and alcoholic drink that is made by man.

"Paris," Mr. Child says, "is intolerable in August." To Madam Carette, however, Paris is delightful at all seasons, or was, rather, in the good days of the Empire, when the Empress Eugenie was at the head of the court of France. For Madam Carette was Eugenie's favorite lady of honor.

"Recollections of the Court of the Tuileries" (D. Appleton & Co.: J. R. Weldin & Co.) is quite the sort of book which one would expect a lady of honor to write. It is bright, agreeable, chatty, full of interesting gossip, rambling, and tells just how the palace of the Tuileries was arranged and furnished—carpets, curtains, pictures, beds and tables; stores and candlesticks—and what the Empress and her courtly visitors were and how they conducted themselves. As for the Emperor, he seems to have worked

As for the Emperor, he seems to have worked pretty hard nine or ten hours every day; and the Empress spent most of her time arranging letters and reading the newspapers. Anybody who thinks that the main occupation of the King is to "count out his money," and of the Queen "to eat bread and honey," will be undeceived if they will attend to Madam Carette. As for the palace itself, in which they lived, it was built on so sublime a scale that it seems to have been but an uncomfortable residence.

The good hay of honor takes us over this fine palace, however, very kindly, and shows us The good lady of honor takes us over this fine calace, however, very kindly, and shows us everything. Here is a room in which are hangings of "dull India silk," with satin stripes of pale green; doors and windows of mahogany; the mantel of red marble; tables covered with "green rep," embroidered by the Empress herself; an eighteenth century clock in a brassbound mahogany frame; pictures on the walls. Here are the Emperor's ushers with their brown coats and knee-breeches embroidered with silver, black silk stockings and buckled shoes, "and the silver chain which was their badge of office." So the story goes.

They had no such finery at Holland House, which, I see, is soon to be torn down. The attractions of Holland House were of quite another character. It is in print, however, that when General and Mrs. Grant were taken to see this literary nales the General 20 says the gentleman who escorted them, "walked with convenient bench, told me that if I would take his wife in, he would stay where he was and

smoke till we came out."

General Grant's example is a good one to imitate, beside the front page of several books which invite criticism this week. "The Lost Dispatch" (Galesburg Publishing Co.; H. Watts & Co.), is a very slight story of the Civil War. The author says it is true. He put on his rebel cousin's clothes and went to see her lover in the rebel army. The lover thought that this visitor was his sweetheart, and proceeded to detail the secrets of the campaign. In the next battle he was pretty badly shot, and served him

right!

"A Social Diplomat" and "A Woman of Today" (John W. Lovell Co., H. Watts & Co.) are marked to be sold at 50 cents each. They are worth half a cent a pound. "Fedor" (The Empire City Publishing Company) goes into the same wastebasket. It is both dull and discressed to the company of t

D. Appleton & Co. publish "Great Leaders," edited by G. T. Ferris. It is a well selected series of "historic portraits from the great his torians." The range of heroes is from Themistocles to Wellington, Gibbon, Grote, Momsen, fiume, Macaulay, Green and other good writers are represented. The extracts are brief, and are prefaced with good historical summaries. J. R. Weldin & Co. have this book for sale. It is a good book to own.

A BABY OVER FIVE PEET TALL.

The First Infant Giraffe in the Country Bo at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, October 20 .- The female giraffe

at the Zoological Garden, in this city, brought forth a young male giraffe this forenoon. This is said to be the first born in captivity in America. The managers of the Zoological Garden sey that none have been born in captivity else-where except in London, and none there since 1877.

The youngster at the "Zoo" is nearly 5½ feet high, and his estimated weight is 150 pounds.

Office Seeker, Go West.

From the Denver Republican. Joe Smith is not satisfied with the \$75,000 a year he makes out of the fees of the office of Clerk and Recorder. He has set up in addi-Clerk and Recorder. He has set up in addition a set of abstract books in the Court House, and he pays nothing for the space occupied, or for the gas and fuel used by his clerks in writing these books up at night. It is a moderate estimate to say that he must make at least \$20,000 more every year out of the abstract business.

ODD ITEMS FROM ABROAD

UMBRELLAS are being imported into India n great numbers. Last year 270,000 arrived in Calcutta alone.

THREE boys, attending gymnasia or high schools in Berlin, have shot themselves within the last few days on account of disappointment in not being promoted into higher classes. THE Paris beauty show begins to-day with 30 candidates, including 2 English, 1 Irish, 2 South Americans, 2 from the United States, 2 Russians, 2 Hungarians, 2 Italians, 2 Rouman ians, 5 French and 4 Orientals.

On September 30 a man was executed at Ossuna, in Andalusia, for murder, who up to the last moment was in full expectation of a reprieve from Queen Christiana. The reprieve was actually signed, and orders were sent to carry it out, but it arrived just after the execu-A NOTED gourmet recently declared that

there are not five parks in England where the venison is now worth its current jelly, and that in the course of the previous season, he had not met with more than one haunch that could be cited as even noticeable, and not one that was good enough to seduce him into a second plate. THE highest price which Wilkie Collins eve received for a novel was 5,000 guineas, which was paid to him for "Armadaie" before a line of the story had been written. Thackeray, only a short time before his death, congratulated Wilkie Collins on the transaction, and told him that he had never himself made as much as £0,000 by any of his books. In a village in the canton of Lucerne, Swit-

zerland, there is a society of old maids. It num-bers 80 members, and, queer enough, it is under the patronage of the St. Catharine matrimonial the patronage of the St. Catharine matrimonial agency. They perform acts of charity, and are highly esteemed in their neighborhood. The municipal council lately presented them with a banner, on which there is the following startling inscription: "Women are an evil, but they are also a blessing. They remind us of the onions that make us weep, but that we love all the same." THE DREAD OF DEATH.

Fear to Die. From the New Idea.] Sir Lion Playfair, in a letter to Junius Henri Browne, author of a paper with the above title, says: "Having represented a large constituency (the University of Edinburgh) for 17 years as a member of Parliament, I naturally cause in contact with the most eminent medical men in England. I have put the question to most of them, 'Did you, in your extensive practice, ever know a patient who was afraid to die?' with two exceptions they answered 'No.' "One of these exceptions was Sir Benjamin Brodie, who said he had seen one case. The other was Sir Robert Christian, who had seen one case, that of a girl of bad character who had a sudden accident. I have known three friends who were partially devoured by wild beasts under apparently hopeless chroumstances of escape. The first was Livingstone, the great African traveler, who was knocked on his back by a lion, which began to munch his arm. He assured me that he felt no fear or pain and that his only feeling was one of intense curiosity as to which part of the body the lion would take next. The next was Rustem Pasha, now Turkish Ambassador in London. in England. I have put the question to most

lion would take next. The next was Rustem Pasha, now Turkish Ambassador in London. A bear attacked him and tore off part of his hand and part of his arm and shoulder. He also assured me that he had neither pain nor fear, but that he felt excessively angry because the bear grunted with so much satisfaction in munching him.

"The third case is that of Sir Edward Bradford, an Indian officer now occupying a high position in the Indian Office. He was seized in a solitary place by a tiger, which held him firmly behind the shoulders with one paw and then deliberately devoured the whole of his arm, beginning at the end and ending at the shoulder. He was positive that he had no sensation of fear, and thinks that he felt a little pain when the fangs went through his hand, but is certain that he felt none during the munching of his arm."

THE MAN TO SUIT BLAINE. One Very Interesting Phase of the Contest

for Speaker. Washington dispatch to N. Y. Times. 1 Washington dispatents N. T. Times. J

If there is to be any opposition to the election
of Mr. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, to the
Speakership it ought to be provoked to appear
as soon as it is learned that all the talk at present favors Mr. Reed's success. Mr. Cannon,
the Illinois candidate, is here, and he is talking hopefully, but his strength in and out of

ing hopefully, but his strength in and out of his own State is unknown, Mr. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, who is, perhaps, as formidable a candidate, on some accounts, as any in the field, is here today. His strength ought to be great. If Mr. Blaine is in earnest in his determination to force the people into partnership with the South American steamship lines and to use part of the taxes to insure those companies a greater profit than they can make in the ordinary course of independent trade, Mr. Burrows would be altogether the most appropriate, well-informed, and boldest of the candidates to carry out the objects of the administration. Mr. McKinley's campaign has been a quiet one. No one appears to know just where his strength lies.

Pennsylvania is almost solid for Reed; New York is to be a unit for him, although that does not mean that he is to be elected. Mr. Reed may be fated to fall, as Hiscock did, when he was cock sure of holding the prize that Keifer grasped. By holding together until the casting of 19 votes will elect the man to whom they are given the State that reserves the vote may be able to make a very advantageous bargain. If such a bargain can be made on better terms with McKinley than with Reed or Burrows or Cannon, it will be secured by the Ohio candidate.

If Blaine is to have any influence in choosing the Speaker, the betting ought to be in Burthe Speaker, the betting ought to be in Bur rows' favor, for he is the beau ideal candidate of the subsidy hunters.

THE HEROINE OF THE CORONA.

Colored Woman Who Sacrificed Her Life to Save Others.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20,-In alm great disaster among the steamboats of the Mississippi river some ideal Bludsoe or realistic Given has appeared to leave the impress of his heroism and self-sacrifice upon the terrible event. Charity Lambert, the simple black negress whose bravery saved so many lives in the recent explosion of the Corona, is one of these heroic souls. Charity was born in Maryland—when she does not know. The crowning glory of her life was her heroism in this disaster, in which 40 souls were hurled into eternity without warning. Charity was taken aboard the boat by Captain Blanks as chambermaid. The ill-fated boat was ascending the river at the usual rate of speed, and Charity was toward the rear of the boat ironing when she heard the whistle blow. gress whose bravery saved so many lives in the

the rear of the boat ironing when she heard the whistle blow.

The familiar tooting of the Corona had scarcely died away when the most terrific explosion that ever shocked her ears took place, and the gallant craft shivered and shook and seemed to be parting in two. Mammy had scarcely time to look around when the door burst open and the ladies ran in imploring her assistance. Her quick intuition came to her aid, and she saw that something must be done, and done quickly, to save the passengers. Hurricelly, but calmily, she went to the place where the life preservors were kept and parceled them out to the terror-stricken ladies until all were supplied but herself, and, heedless of her own safety, she led the way to the roof.

All who had been provided with life-preservers by the noble, self-sacrificing old negress floated on the surface and were saved, except Mrs. Hough, who was struck by a door and drowned beneath the weight above her head. Old Mammy, after struggling in the water for several minutes, was finally rescued by a roustabout. Ever unselfish she begged her rescuer to save the white ladies first and leave her to take care of herself.

CURIOUS PROVENCAL CUSTOMS. Habits That Can be Traced Back to the

Days of Paganism. Investigation into the customs and habits of the Provencals of our own day discloses the fact that among these interesting people there are still to be found vestiges of pagan practices

are still to be found vestiges of pagan practices, as they continue to observe numerous peculiarities in their modes of worship and in their social and domestic habits that can be traced back to the days of paganism. Curious instances of this are supplied by the practice of libations, still followed by the practice of libations, still followed by the peasants of Provence, who, after having concluded some unusual transaction or an agreement of importance, commemorate the event by pleuging those present, after which they extend their right arm and turn their glasses down, so as to let the last drop fall to the ground.

Similarly, at the festival of Christmas, which is locally known as "Leis Festos de Caleno," (the Calends), a solemn repast is partaken of, at which the eldest and the youngest member of the family perform, amid the profoundest silence, the ceremony known as the "benediction of the fire." This act is performed by pouring wine three times upon the burning log, which must be of oak or olive wood. This is accompanied by the singing of some verses, in which the excellence of the fire is praised and God is thanked for having given man beat. These verses vary in different localities, but everywhere the ceremony of the silent libations precedes the supper of which the combined where the ceremony of the silent libations p cedes the supper, of which the combin household partakes.

MOUND BUILDERS' SKELETONS.

A Large Number of Them Uncarthed Near n Southern Obio Town. WASSINGTON C. H., O., October 20.distance west of this city, on the banks of Sugar creek, there is an ancient burying Sugar creek, there is an ancient burying ground, where many remains of what are sup posed to be Mound Builders have been found within the last few years. A large force of workmen are now engaged exploring a large gravel bank. They have found during the last four days the remains of 9 bodies, 7 men, 1 woman and a babe. The skeletons are in a fair state of preservation, considering the remote age at which they were deposited in the bank. They were not buried systematically, but looked as though they had been tumbled in without any care.

The work of excavating the skeletons still goes on, and the explorers are anticipating rich finds. All told, probably 25 skeletons have been taken out.

THE MESSAGE. She sat beside the window low

And sang a sweet refrain, Her face with joy was all aglow, As blossoms after rain. And swift as thought her needle flew Above her 'broidery rare, And fast the silken roses grew

But now a shadow in the door.

A letter at her feet, And quick the blushes mantle o'er Her forehead pure and sweet. With eager hands she breaks the seal And opes the missive white, But ah! what specter grim doth steal From that dear face its light?

For whiter than the page she turns Grows ruby ilp and cheek. While in her lovely eyes there burns A grief she may not speak. You tell me that words cannot kill?

FULL OF GOOD THINGS.

Facts That Seem to Prove That Men Do Not | The Mammeth Dispatch of Yesterday

Most Excellent Number. "Get the best" is good advice, yet the maxim is sometimes hard to follow. Readers, however, who are in quest of the best literature printed in any newspaper in the country find no difficulty in supplying their wants. They buy THE DISPATCH, whose 20-page edition contains not only all the important news, forgign and domestic, but also a quantity of choice reading matter equal to that contained in any of the leading magazines. The contents of yesterday's DISPATCH, both in quality and quantity, were unsurpassed by any newspaper in America. -A Devon bank clerk has fallen beir to

A review of the political situation in Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other States was a leading feature of the telegraphic news. General Green B. Raum's appointment as Pension Commissioner gives general satisfaction. Interesting testimony was given in the Cronin case by Mrs. Griffin, at whose house Burke formerly boarded. A maniac, armed with a knife, created a wild scene in a Chicago street car, threatening the lives of passengers. Oscar N. Kyle, a Massachusetts man, after seeking in vain for several years to procure an office for a friend, yielded to disappointment and hanged himself. The Pan-American delegates have reached Chicago, greatly wearied by their journey. Senators and Bepresentatives now in Washington talked -Among the many curious sights the Representatives now in Washington talked with a DISPATCH correspondent on questions to come before the next Congress. Two persons were killed and several others injured by a wreck on the new railroad near Confluence,

The indications are that Father McFadden and a score of Donegal peasants will be convicted of murder and conspiracy. Their trial is pronounced the merest farce. The first apparent result of the Czar's visit to Berlin is the entire cessation of war talk. The Socialists are again giving trouble to the German Government. The usual interesting gossip by cable was furnished by London correspondents.

There is trouble between the Mayor and De-artment of Public Safety. Museum licenses issued by the former have been revoked by the latter. Seven hundred molders have decided to strike because a 10 per cent advance in wages has been refused. A new electric road to West Liberty is proposed on the Southside. Interesting talks with leading citizens on a variety of topics were given on the second page. The En-glish syndicate declines to purchase Pittsburg breweries. The prices were too high. Willie Morrow, a 15-year-old lad, is believed to have been cured of a partial paralysis by faith and prayer. The Pittsburg Exposition closed after successful run. The profits were \$42,500. The porting news, both local and general was given

In the second part, Wales in an intere In the second part, Wales in an interesting article, described the manner in which the immense mail received at the Pittsburg postoffice is handled. Henry Norman wrote of the coal fields of Asia and told how mining is conducted there. The great story "Joshua," by Prof. Ebers, grows in interest with each succeeding installment. Bob Burdette, Chauncey M. Depew. Admiral Porter, Dr. Talmage, Joaquin Miller and other noted men told what they would do if they were women. Other writers of interesting articles for this part of the paper of interesting articles for this part of the paper were Ronald Dunbar, A. F. Aldridge, Rev. George Hodges, Gerald E. Flanagan, Henry Haynie, W. F. Pond, T. J. Fitzgerald and Clara Belle. The usual departments of society, mili-tary, musical art and theatrical news were full

of interesting matter.

Part third included a description of scenes at the city markets by Wilson Windom: "A Day in Sitka," by O. S. R.; "Some Sins of Women," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; a paper on the inducements offered to young men to become architects, by R. W. Shoppell; "A National Flower," by Mrs. Frank Leslie; "Our Doctor's 1989. Flower," by Mrs. Frank Leslie; "Our Doctor's Bills," by Charles Lebardo; "Old Abolition Grit," by Shirley Dare; "The Stoien Treasure," a story by Ernest H. Heinrichs; "Little Miami Pearls," by James K. Reeve; "Love's Young Dream," by Bessie Bramble; "Sunday Thoughts," by "A Clergyman," and "Lucia Felando," an Italo-American romance by

CHICKENS BREED DIPHTHERIA.

Some Statements That May Startle the From the Indianapolis Sentinel.] It is now said that the poor chicken isease. Coroner Wagner said there was no toubt of it. Pasteur has made investigation. roving that fact to his own satisfact his laboratory showing the progress of the dis-ease in chickens. That species of diphtheria is the most fatal wherein the rungi or diph-theretic regetation is attached to the mucus membranes by a very fine pedicle, and hanga curtain-like across the laryngial cavities. This type of the disease also is more apt to spread; and this is the very kind prevalent among chickens—poor chickens. Ferrand, another of

and this is the very kind prevalent among chickens—poor chickens. Ferrand, another of the great French savants, corroborates the statement of Pasteur on these diseases, further stating that a chicken suffering with it, closely resembles one afflicted with the gapes.

"I have seen in my own practice," said Coroner Wagner, "chickens having this disease with the fungus protruding from the nasal orifices. On the onter surface of the beak the mouth of a chicken presents but very little mucus for the fungus to develop upon, consequently it works downward into the body, as it often does in the human. There are cases on record of the fungus being found in a human stomach. About one year ago a family in my practice had a child 3 years old lying ill. Another child about 5 years old brought in a per chicken for it to play with and in a few days after both children were taken with diphtheria, while the three children of the family who had not played with the bird did not have it. One of the flock of chickens was killed and the fungus was found protruding from the throat when the head was cut of!" fungus was found protruding from the thr when the head was cut off."

HOUSES THAT WON'T BURN.

How South Americans Make Gennine Fire-Proof Structures of Wood. From the New Orleans Picayone.]

They build fire-proof houses in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo without thinking of it and while using all the wood they can afford to,

while using all the wood they can afford to, and they use neither iron nor the arch. Trees are scarce in the neighborhood and timber has to be brought down from the upper waters in hard woods. Being dear, a little of it is made to go as far as possible.

The floors and the roofs are supported by joists of hard wood, as among us; across these are laid flat rails of the same, and the spaces between these are bridged over by thin bricks 13% inches long, with their ends resting on the rails; another layer of bricks is then laid with lime, and generally on this a layer of tiles. The doors and windows have no boxes, but simply frames, which are set up when the walls are going up and built in. There is no tathing or wainscot or skirting of the bottom of the walls. A house thus built cannot be

TRI-STATE TRIFLES.

A LANCASTER county pensioner drawing \$14 month recently boasted to a stranger that he ould set more fence than any man in the county. When his pension was stopped he learned that the stranger was a Government detective sent to investigate his case.

PERSONS living near the sulphur springs of A PAVORITE cat in a Youngstown store was found alive after being imprisoned six weeks without food or water.

BEAVER FALLS is to have a shooting mate A live bear has been secured and is expected take a prominent part, LANDIS MILLER, of Auburn, Berks county

with his family, has just returned from Kan sas, having made the journey both ways in THE explosive qualities of celluloid were practically demonstrated a few days ago in a Philadelphia saloon, when the spark from a cigarette landed on the cellar of one of the

frequenters of the place and blazed up in a second. The bartenders saved the man's life by turning the seltzer water on him. A BEAR going about seeking whom he might devour entered a schoolhouse in Adams county O. The lady teacher, with fire in her eye and a ten-pound poker in her hand, drove the beast

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A two-legged horse is on exhibition in a New York museum.

-Madison, Ga., claims to have a horse that took part in the Indian wars in 1830.

parenetcy and an income of 416,000 a year. —At Pensacola, Fla., a mustang that was abused by its driver rushed into the water and held its head beneath the surface until it

-The people of the Northwest say that the muskrats are building their houses un-usually high, and that this is a certain sign of a very cold winter.

—A Litchfield, Mich., couple who have been married 30 years, had a misunderstanding about two years ago, and since then they have never spoken to each other, though living in the same house.

traveler witnesses in the lower Columbia is men on horseback, wading about in what ap-pears to be almost aimless manner. They are in reality fishing for saimon with huge seins, which are so heavy as to make the assistance of the horses imperative. -The Flathead Indians of Montana differ widely from most other tribes on this conti-nent. They are not warriors, nor are they lazy

and good for nothing. On the contrary, most of them are thrifty farmers, whose industry and skill are attested by big stacks of hay and grain about their dwellings.

grain about their dwellings.

James Watkins, who lives about six miles north of Golconda, Ill., recently took to town the skin of a monster catamount which he killed on his place. It is pronounced by different people the largest one they ever saw. Where it came from is a mystery, as wild animals of all kinds were exterminated in that section years ago.

Daniel Frederick, of Knox county, Ind. was 100 years old October 16. He was born Ind., was 100 years old October 16. He was born in Knox county and has always resided there. His life pursuit has been that of a farmer, and

his habits plain, simple and regular. He has never been sick but twice in his long, quiet life, and to-day he is a remarkably hale, spry and vivacious old man. His harr is still black, with but few silver threads, and he has no use -There is a curious effect wrought on the hair and beard of men engaged in the Martin White mine at Ward, Neb. The ore is roasted but no disagreeable perfumes arise from the heating process, yet there is some unknown substance that change the hair, beard and eyebrows as green as grass. The hair is not injured, but retains its softness and gloss. It is problem that fumes of the green tint of copper contained in the ore change the hair to that

-A noted Indian hunter of the Fond du —A noted Indian hunter of the Fond du Lac Reservation, Wa-me-quance, died Tuesday on the reservation at the age of 101 years. His memory went back to the war of 1812 and long before that. A short time ago, in talking of his life, he stated that the British authorities offered him a big bribe to disclose to them certain movements of the American forces with which he was familiar, but that he refused their offer and was afterward connected with the American campaign.

-Two Hallowell (Me.) sportsmen saw an —Two Hallowell (Me.) sportsmen saw an interesting family in the Cobbossescontee stream the other day. They suddenly found their boat surrounded by young musikrata, who were as playful as kittena, diving and coming to the surface again, awimming around the boat and looking up to it with eyes that did not betray the least suspicton of danger. For some minutes the gentlemen watched their maneuvers until two old muskrats made their appearance. The latter came out from the shore and dove with a spinsh that seem to be the signal for the young ones to follow, which they quickly did.

-At Burlington, N. J., a valuable dog —At Burlington, N. J., a valuable dog that had escaped from its owner's kennel, was caught by a policeman, who locked it in the Mayor's private office for safe keeping. Returning to the office a short time afterward the officer discovered the dog had caused sad havoc. Six policemen's helmets had been completely demolished, and the Mayor's court Bible, a copy of the city charter and ordinances and other public documents reduced to pulp. The Mayor has issued strict orders prohibiting, in the future, the locking of stray dogs in his office. -The great Bear river canal in Utah,

for the construction of which \$2,000,000 has been provided, is expected to be one of the most extensive irrigation works in America. To get the river along the side hill along Bear river canyon and out on to the plain near Plymouth will necessitate moving 220,000 cubic yards of solid rock, 18,000 cubic yards of loose yards of sould rook, 1,000 collo yards of rock, 1,525,000 cubic yards of earth, and d 1,200 feet of tunnel. This canal will in 200,000 acres in Salt Lake value, and 0,000 lear river, increasing the value of the h 550 per acre, while fencing, building and the constant of the colloquestad to denthe this valuation is

-One of the most wonderful of fishes is the one bearing the name of chia or the great swallower. The body is ele

-There is a little girl in Atlanta who goes by the name of Bright Ryes Bird. She is the daughter of Bob Bird, who was a cowboy in Texas for several years, and came by her Mr. Bird went to see the performance. knew some of the cowboys and invited them his home. They accepted the invitation brought several of the Indians with them. Bird's little girl was then a baby in the grand as the wild-looking red men gathe around her she gazed at them with wooder eyes. The Indians were slient a moment, is ing intently on the pale-face papoose, as t called her. In a solemn manner one of Indians untied his necklace, and muttering Indian word, the English to which was "Bri Eyes." Isid it in the baby's cradle. Each the other Indians did the same, and "Bri Eyes." has been the baby's name ever since.

PANCIES OF FUNNY MEN.

When they overtake a horse thief in "What is the use o' that girl bangin' away

n the plane, Maria?"
"Fractice, John. Practice makes perfec
"Perfect what—pandemonjum?"— H CHANGED. Her mother used to make a splendid pie,
'Pon which contentedly I'd often chew;
But now we're married—please excuse a sigh—
The aged dame is expert but in stew.

Smith-Well, Jones, how are you getting m, old fellow?

Jones-Poorly; lost \$50,000 yesterday.

"How was that?"

"By fre. Maria's father fired me."

White Times.

Tomley—Hear you are running that engine down on Central wharf. Didn't you know that is had been condemned? I should think that you would be a little afraid of being blown up. Engineer—My dear fellow, I have been married if years.—Kearney Enterprise.

The Ups and Downs of Life.-Tramp ctor (at hotel)—Your charges are \$10 up? Clerk—Yes, sir. T. A.—Any exceptions? Clerk—Well, in your case we'll make it \$10 down.

git. And the T. A. got.—Harper's Banar Able to Identify Him .- New York Bo Appe to auching Dillin.—New York Boot-black (to customer)—I can't change a bill, sir. Customer—Then I shall have to give you 4 cents, my son. That is all the change I have. Bootblack (calling out to newsboy in the dis-ance)—Say, Cull, one o' these yere World's Tair nillionaires is loose. Look out fur 'im,—Chicago

The Force of Habit.-On the day before

"No."
"Well, just ask him if he wants to collect a bill, and if he does, tell him to call day after to-morrow."—Tarde Siftings.

Poet.—Suppose I read one of my poems?

Hostess-For Heaven's sake, don't do it! How will I ever get the gueste swake when it is time to go homeb-Texas Syvings.

A.—The weather we have had this sum mer has been good for the hay crop.

5.—I suppose so. If has been raining often forks more of the time, —Texas Syvings.